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A SECOND
LETTER
TO THE AUTHOR
OF THE
North Briton,

IN WHICH THE
WICKED AND OPPROBRIOUS
INVECTIVES,
CONTAINED IN THAT PRODUCTION,
ARE CONFUTED;
And the GROSS MISREPRESENTATIONS
OF
FACTS AND CHARACTERS
SHEWN:

With an Account of the Right Honourable
LORD PRESIDENT of the COURT of SESSION,
AND OF
The Hon. *Alexander Hume Campbell*, Esq;

*Clarior splendet tenebris fugatis
Sol, in occasum nebulis remotis,
Luce scintillant radiantior
Sidera Caeli.*

A. H. A. M.

L O N D O N:

Printed for the Author, and Sold by *A. Henderson*, in *Westminster*
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MDCCLXIII.

TO THE AUTHOR
OF THE

NOTES



FOR THE

LIBRARY

OF THE

BRITISH MUSEUM

AND

THE

NATURAL HISTORY

MUSEUM

AND

THE

LIBRARY



LETTER II.

To the AUTHOR of
The North Briton.

AS in my last letter I did not oppose any-thing you advanced with respect to abuses in the Administration, and as many of my countrymen were well satisfied with your paper pointing out the abuses committed upon the marines (numbers of them being of that corps, and sufferers) yet they were not a little chagrined at your subsequent papers, which here I design to take under consideration; and, without regarding the warm and adventitious expressions in No. L. &c. of “Scottified advocates, Scottish Administration, ministerial calf, political gnats,” and a number of such-like terms, I shall confine myself to things more important and material. You have declared that your arguments, “without relation to the wretched spot of Scotland itself, shall be solely confin’d to the inhabitants.”

B

I will

I will with you submit your assertion to any person of candour who ever was beyond the Tweed, and I dare say he will tell you that this "wretched spot," of about 240 miles long, and 200 broad, contains one million, five hundred thousand inhabitants; that it abounds with rivers, whence are transported very large and valuable cargoes of salmon; that its extended coast is one continued fishery; that many rich mines of lead, of coal, and of iron, are within the bowels of its mountains; and that many counties are fertile and productive, provided you will allow an exuberant harvest of wheat to be valuable and useful; there are likewise many large meadows fit for pasturage, and convertible into the best garden ground. The gardens of the duke of Queensbury in the south, of the earl of Stair in the west of Scotland, and of Sir Robert Henderson of Fordel, in the shire of Fife*, may vye with those of Lord Temple at Stowe, I had almost said with the gardens of Marli and Versailles.

This Sir Robert is the lineal representative of a very ancient family, whose bravery has been displayed in foreign countries, whose distinguished merit has shone in several reigns, and whose loyalty stands untainted; many of its branches have been regaled in Denmark, Sweden, Germany and France: to one of that family was owing the victory at Lutzen, notwithstanding the death of the great Gustavus Adolphus, and he himself is a worthy son of such re-

* This shire contains fourteen royal boroughs, and a multitude of large and populous villages, a great number of manufactories, with inexhaustible mines of coal, and pits of salt.

renowned and glorious ancestors ; for not to mention the most amiable disposition, and the most endearing generosity of heart, he has had eyes to see what lay hid from ages, goodness to improve it to the best advantage, and a spirit to carry it into execution, for the public utility : he has traced out a large and commodious harbour, at a place which had not a name : he has erected a pier at his own expence, and built houses near it, so that millions unborn must with gratitude remember the man who did so much for preventing shipwrecks, and for saving a number of lives ; but waving the ill-natured phrase, “ A wretched spot”, your first position, we all know is downright falshood ; for no mortal knows, except yourself, “ that the people of Scotland, “ like the Russians, in lord Whitworth’s time, “ have every one a share of slavery and power, and that the abject submission which is “ exacted by their chiefs, is in a proportionate “ manner demanded by the different ranks of “ the inhabitants.” I presume, Sir, you judge of the inhabitants of Scotland by those of England, in old Oliver’s days, or by yourself, as you want to be uppermost, and that you have heard of lord Chesterfield’s cure for silencing Mr. Whitefield, *to make him a bishop* ; so far from the vile temper you mention, that they rather possess every sentiment of independency “ which glows in the bosom of “ a free-born Englishman.” The principal part of the Scottish nobility “ are not tyrants, “ neither are the common people slaves :” their struggles for liberty have been noble, their efforts for independency and freedom have

been generous and brave, and the source of the wars between them and the kings of England before the union of the crowns.

Is the history of Scotland an history of slaves? for where slavery, abject slavery prevails, there is no room for history. Where is the history of the negroes before the conquest of Peru? Or, if you will, of Russia, before the last century, or rather before the time of Peter the Great? At any event their annals are barren before that period, whereas the history of Scotland is replete with the happy effects of a limited constitution. And here, Sir, I should be glad to know what you mean by liberty, for except we fix the definition, we shall never come to a conclusion. By liberty, in my opinion, is understood a freedom to act and speak rationally, without fear of restraint from superiors, consistent with the laws and constitution; or it is a right of private judgment in men of a sound mind.

Such liberty as this prevailed in Scotland before the union of the crowns, and all the rights and liberties of an Englishman flourish among them, since that period; the Scots claim of right being equal to your Magna Charta: however, in some things the liberty of North Britons is under restraint and controul. In North Britain no man can be committed to a mad-house on the oath of his spouse or concubine, without being declared to be out of his senses by a jury. A man is not allowed to have his father's wife; no man is suffered to cohabit with two sisters; nor yet to marry his own daughter, after the death of his spouse. In Scotland a man may have only
one

one wife ; he is not permitted to cohabit with six concubines, every one of which goes by his name. Societies for propogating atheism and blasphemy are not tolerated : the crime of sodomy was scarcely, or never, perpetrated there ; and seldom or never is perjury committed in that district of the king's dominions ; neither are the clergy permitted to act with impunity. If a man of that function was to sit up drinking beer and gin, from eight at night till eight in the morning, with people unworthy the company of a man of letters, and under pretence that his head never ached, let him drink so long as he pleased ; I assure you the discipline of the church would overtake him. Did a clergyman of that kingdom go to church, laugh and sport with his patron in time of divine service, he would be cashiered : did any of her sons speak blaphemously against the author of our religion, he would be censured : Insults upon majesty were never tolerated by the civil power, nor were churchmen allowed to glory in their infidelity. But if you make liberty to consist in a freedom from vassalage of superiors, then I assure you that the freedom of Englishmen before the reign of Henry VII. when the power of the commons was extended, could not be boasted of, for during the civil wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster " prevail who will the populace were " sure to be slaves."

But what made you compare the Scots to the Russians ? A people whose law was the will of a prince habituated to blood and cruelty ; whereas the laws digested by Justinian were the
supreme

supreme magistrate in Scotland : and if this definition of liberty be admitted, then the Scots except in the extreme parts of the country, meerly flowing from a difference in language, have had a true sense thereof ; their kings were at first elected ; they never ventured upon making laws without consulting their nobles ; the institution of parliaments was more ancient in North than in South Britain ; their privileges were as many and as great ; the maxim of the nobles was

*Dico tibi verum, libertas optima rerum,
Nunquam fervili sub nexu vivito fili.*

The sense of liberty and independance entertained by the nobles of Scotland will appear further from their letter to the Pope, dated at Aberbrothick, April 14th, 1320 ; where, after recapitulating the barbarous treatment they had received from the king of England, and representing the exploits of their own illustrious monarch, they use these words : *Quem, si ab inceptis desisteret, nos, nostrumque regnum Edwardo Angliae regi tradere voluerit, statim eum, quasi nobis, nostroque regno inimicum, expellere niteremur.*

But pray who told you that King James I. was desirous of gratifying an unnatural inclination ; he being a man of a weak and sickly constitution, in consequence of the fright his mother received while but in the fifth month of her pregnancy ; perhaps the unparagoned T. Smollet is your author, the same who has wrote that he used to curse* the people bitterly for coming to look upon him while he was at

* Hist. of England, Vol. VII. p. 7.

hunting †. Neither King James, nor any of the Scots in his time were the most insolent of beings in power, nor out of place were they the most scandalously cringing of reptiles, nor since that time has a Cassius or Brutus been wanting to assert the liberty of his country; the English commissioners who concluded the Union were of opinion that Scotsmen either had, or at least might have, a proper sense of public liberty, or they never would have agreed to “ a communication of rights, privileges and “ advantages.” Every national reflection, every distinction between Scots and English, is a satire upon the great men employed in the solemn transaction; and sorry am I to say that your assertion of tyranny being the characteristic of the one part of the nation, and slavery of the other, is a downright fiction and calumny; for consult George Buchanan’s treatise *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, a composition equal to Locke’s *Essay on Government*, and there you will find how much you are mistaken in all your assertions.

That the noble personage who so much contributed to the establishing of the king’s august great grandfather upon the throne, was turned out in consequence of lord Bute’s advancement, is certainly groundless: his Grace of N——le did, no doubt, what he thought himself obliged to do, nor did the duke of Argyle do less; for he repaired to the privy-council at Kensington upon the death of the Queen: the members were wavering in their

† See a different account of this good-natured monarch, in the life of Henry Pr. of Wales, by the Rev. Dr. Birch.

opinion, till the arrival of that nobleman, who told them plainly “ the Queen is dead ; no more privy-councils : ” And, lifting up the sash of the window, called to the populace, “ King GEORGE for ever, God bless King GEORGE.” The huzza became general from Kensington to the Royal Exchange, and from thence to all parts of the kingdom ; the heralds at arms were ordered to proclaim him in the ordinary way : and if you will be pleased to listen to the words of truth and soberness, you will know that the earl of Stair not only thwarted every measure in favour of the Chevalier at the court of France, but that his regiment (the Scots Greys) obtained the victory at Dumblain when Whetham fled off with the English regiments, leaving his lordship’s dragoons, the Scotch and Welch fuzileers, to all the fury of the enemy.

But pray, Sir, could the duke of N——le be constantly in office ? No ! his Grace was not turned out, he chearfully resigned at a period when he was full of years, and has been known to have resigned at times less proper, as in the very heat of the rebellion in 1745, when a division in his Majesty’s council might be of importance to the enemy : I have only to add, that if lord Bute, or any other minister, has been guilty of what is base in itself, let him be branded with infamy ; if he has delivered up a conquest, or relinquished an advantage that could have been retained, let him rise or fall by the laws of his country ; but let every man beware of writing or speaking what may fairly be called a seditious libel, and with justice constructed to be harsh, false, and ungenteel.

Your

Your North Briton, No. LI. dated July 2d, is no way satisfactory, nor need you exult in your former production, so full of falshood and misrepresentations; your arguments being built on caprice and pique, are neither founded on reason nor experience; and what you advance with regard to the countries along the western shore of the Mississippi is strained and distorted; for if ever the French be found to make any settlements along that river, it is in the power of Great Britain, by her garrisons in those parts, to crush every enterprise in the embryo, or at least to nip it in the bud. I have no inclination to enter into a further dispute with you upon the treaty of peace* between us and France; let the two houses of parliament, the trading part of the city of London, the merchants and corporation of the other great cities and towns of the united kingdom, the two universities of the southern part, and the universities of the northern; let the convocation in England, and the Venerable Assembly of the Church of Scotland, defend their own cause, for they have honoured the treaty with their approbation. I shall leave this, and proceed to consider some of your surprising asseverations, such as, that a Scots or Tory administration are synonymous terms, when it is known, that in Scotland the hundredth person in the kingdom is neither a Tory nor a Jacobite.

Your rancor toward the country, has been the cause of your looking through a false pair of spectacles, upon those things which are

* See Letter I. p. 48.

their glory and their crown; the Court of Session in Scotland is perhaps one of the finest judicatures in the known world; nor is it a good objection that the same is after the model of the French Parliament: I own that arguments of this kind proceed with a bad grace from the mouths of Englishmen, most of whom are the descendants of foreigners, but particularly of French refugees, and most of whom think themselves unhappy if they be not once a year in France; is not the very word *Parliament* French? The institution of Parliaments is from France; after the Norman conquest, the laws and pleadings were in the French language, a custom which never obtained in Scotland: Are not your technical terms almost all French, *Assigne Day* [appointing the day] commission of Oyer [for *Ouir*] and Terminer; O yes [*ouiez*] O yes O yes; all French, with many others: the Court of Session in Scotland consists of fifteen members, all bred to the law, and being a jury of themselves, need not be controuled by juries; neither is the Court of Chancery in England, nor is the Court of King's-Bench and Common Pleas, in many points of law that appear before them; such as complaints upon unwarrantable commitments, upon undue elections, the validity of votes, and an action for a double return: many laws now in force here, were borrowed from Scotland, as the act of grace, the method of recovering small debts, with other things of the like kind.

Your mistakes as to the general plan on which the Court of Session is founded is not greater than what you have averred in your “ anecdote of the Scotch faculty of advocates ”

Your

Your words are; “ In the latter end of the
 “ reign of Queen Anne, when the glorious
 “ measures were concerting for bringing in
 “ George the First, this Faculty caused a me-
 “ dal to be struck representing the restoration
 “ of the Pretender to the throne of these realms;
 “ this, together with a most flattering address,
 “ they transmitted to her Majesty, as a lasting
 “ pledge of their firm adherence to the family
 “ of the Stuarts, and their strong abhorrence
 “ of the pretensions of the House of Hanover;
 “ the then dean, or chairman, of that Faculty
 “ was Mr. Dundas; he was afterward presi-
 “ dent of the Court of Session for many years,
 “ and the son of that worthy person who offer-
 “ ed so flagrant an insult to the great grand-
 “ father of George the Third, is now president
 “ of the Court.”

Pray who gave you all this information, so
 void of truth, and so replete with falshood?
 For the fact is this:

In June 1711, the duchess dowager of Gor-
 don, who, by the bye was a Roman Catholic,
 and daughter to the duke of Norfolk in Eng-
 land, sent a medal to the dean of the Faculty,
 whose name was Mr. Robert Bennet; on the
 one side of the medal was a head, with the
 motto, *Cujus est*; and on the reverse the isles of
 Britain and Ireland, with the motto *Reddite*;
 the dean was at first unwilling to receive it,
 however as it came from the first Englishwoman
 in the nation, he laid it before the Faculty,
 where a diversity of opinions were offered;
 for while some averred, that, suppose it to de-
 sign the Chevalier, yet the receiving of it was
 no greater crime than that of accepting the

medal of Oliver Cromwell, who deserved to be hanged; others, among whom were Duncan Forbes, and Joseph Hume, Esq; answered *That it was Time enough to receive the Medal when the Pretender was hanged*; several adhered to this opinion, among whom Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, her majesty's solicitor. There were indeed many altercations about receiving the medal; and one Mr. James Dundas spoke pretty sanguinely for accepting her grace's present, which was agreed to by the majority.

Whether they acted right or not in receiving a medal with an obscure head, badly executed, and with no name, but *Cujus est & reddite*, is referred to you; one thing is certain, the officers of state were displeased at it. Sir David Dalrymple, uncle to the late earl of Stair, and at that time Lord-Advocate, which is an officer like that of an Attorney-general, prosecuted Mr. Dundas before the High Court of Justiciary, where the Justice Clerk, Mr. Cockburn of Ormiston, a man as sanguine for the Hanoverian succession, as any man alive, sat Praeses; and after many learned arguments on both sides, the state of the case was transmitted to Hanover itself, where it raised nothing but laughter and diversion.

In the year 1711, all ranks were divided; factions rended the parliament, and distorted the Privy Council; nor need I rummage the records for what was said by the Jacobites on every occasion, after the demission of the duke of Marlborough, and that the
duke

duke of Ormond, the earl of Oxford, and lord Bolingbroke came in.

It is true, that Mr. Robert Dundas, the father of the now Lord President, was one of the council for those who were arraigned before the criminal court, and acquitted himself so well, as to procure an universal applause: and I believe you will not condemn a lawyer for being council for men when charged with treason. Were not the earl of Derwentwater and lord Widdrington, assisted by council? Was not Thomas Capper, the Pretender's bishop of Carlisle, succoured by council also? Were not the English rebels assisted by council at St. Margaret's Hill, in the year 1746, and was not J. Wilkes lately assisted by eminent Serjeants at Law, before the Court of Common-Pleas?

Mr. Dundas, who afterwards was President, by the interest of the earl of Hardwicke, who knew him well, was the member in the House of Commons who moved to bring in a bill, making it treason, so much as to correspond by letters with the old Chevalier; and I think you ought to remember, that Mr. Alexander Hume Campbell, on the 15th of February, 1744, moved that a bill should be brought into parliament, making it treason for the Pretender or his sons to land in any part of the king's dominions. As I mention this great man, it will not be improper to draw a character of him.

He was younger than his brother, the earl of Marchmont, by half an hour, and was trained up with him in all the branches of a regular education. He had the rudiments of
learning

learning under the eye of the first earl of Marchmont, formerly Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, a man of great abilities as ever appeared at a bar, and whose endeavours for bringing about the revolution were as unwearied as his diligence to muster up the militia of the shire of Berwick, in the year 1715, were striking and remarkable; his grandsons studied at Glasgow, and travelled into foreign countries, under the tutorage of the famous Mr. M'Laurin: for improving in knowledge, Mr. Hume served as volunteer under the Prince of Orange, and by diligent observation, he became acquainted with all the variety of business that falls within the military sphere. On his commencing counsellor, his appearance was such as to eclipse his contemporaries, never at a loss for words, he could embellish the best digested thoughts with the most beautiful metaphors, the most significant and nervous expressions; so as in the King's-bench court, and at the bar of the House of Lords to appear almost in every cause. He had studied local geography, so as to be able to account for the strange phenomena of the tides, in the different parts of the world. The cause was bad indeed which he could not have defended; however, a principle of generosity and honour prevailed in all his actions, very facetious in conversation, never out of temper; and toward the close of his practice, so very generous, as on every occasion to plead *gratis* for the distressed, and where he thought the law rigorous, he would supply a prisoner with money, in order to extricate him from gaol: a man of
singu-

singular worth, singular virtue, singular learning, and singular decorum. And the now President of the Court of Session is a person of tried loyalty and affection; to him was owing the taking up of Sir Hector M'Lean, and Mr. Bleau, in the year 1745. And as this gave a stunning blow to the Pretender's cause, so it strengthened the good opinion which the government had formed of him: he is at this time deservedly respected for the wise regulations he has made with respect to deciding causes speedily: his loyalty is remarkable, his penetration as a judge is no less striking, than his ability as a casuist; and yet the goodness of his heart makes these virtues only look dim, when compared with the other more important and refined accomplishments. In a word, all what you have wrote of him, of his father, of the Faculty of Advocates, or of the Court of Session, is one continued falsehood, and shocking misrepresentation; for the faculty never addressed the throne upon the medal: and all you write of Mr. Erskine, the late Lord Justice Clerk, and of the narrow seas which wash the eastern coast of Scotland, betrays ignorance of him, and ignorance of geography.

But who told you that every Scot is a Frenchman in his heart, and that there is not a Stewart who is not a Louis in his soul? I tell you that the thousandth person in Scotland is not a Frenchman in his heart, and that there is scarce an individual among the name of Stewart, who is a Louis in his soul. I presume by Louis you mean a tyrant. Read the history of the Stewart line of kings from
Ro-

Robert II. *anno* 1370, to King James I. of England, *anno* 1603, and see where is an history of such an illustrious race of princes, all lineally descended from each other, and possessing the royal virtues to their utmost perfection. No men upon earth ever breathed more generosity, a more undaunted courage, or a truer spirit of liberty, than did some of that illustrious name. Capt. Stewart of Phisgil, of Lascelles regiment, was killed at the battle of Preston-pans, and two of his sons have fallen in the course of the late war. Was not lieutenant-colonel Stewart, of the 59th regiment, the first man to mount the breach in the wall of the Moro-castle, at the Havannah, when the same fell into our hands? We do not pretend to say, that all Scotsmen are honest; nor will the Londoners aver, that every person within the bills of mortality is a man of probity; but you will allow, that the generality of the natives are not so ignorant as those in the southern quarter. No people upon earth ever had reason to complain of any hardship or indignity from employing North Britons in their service. These, Sir, have been the instruments of the most substantial good to every nation in which they have been preferred. To the Scots do the English owe their being and existence. To them do the English owe their glory and their power; their deliverance from the Romans, the Saxons, the Danes, the Normans, and from the tyranny of Richard III. The city of Dantzick owes her being to a Douglas; Sweden is indebted for her glory to the Scots. A native of Scotland was the first to infuse principles of humanity

manity into the heart of Peter the Great in France ; the name of Colbert will be immortal ; and to North Britons is owing our late extensive and important conquests, no less than 75,000 men having been lifted in the army and navy since 1756, and the bulk of those who were involved in a rebellion against the government, have now expiated their guilt, by standing in fields of blood for her interest, in the most distant climes.

There never was any thing in the government of Scotland, or in the political principles of its nobility, that can render “ a
 “ Scotch temper totally obnoxious, and contrary to every disposition consistent with
 “ the letter of English laws, and the freedom of an English constitution.” And suppose that their kings had been more tyrannical than the English princes, and that their lords and superiors had been more oppressive and violent than those of the same rank in South Britain, both which are absolutely and utterly denied, yet I must consider the mind of man to be like wax, susceptible of impression, and capable of being heated to any degree of justice, exactness, or sympathy, that the exigence of any state can require : of this the Russians, to whom you most unjustly and improperly compared us are a lasting monument. Peter the Great, who had as absolute a power over his subjects, as a butcher has over his sheep, is an instance of this : Frequently has M. de Fort, snatched the trembling victim from the hand uplifted to shed its blood, and offering his own shoulders in the room of the destined sacrifice, he has been taken in the ten-

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derest manner into the arms of the Emperor, who has melted into tears before him : we know that the Russians of education are generous and tender-hearted ; for human nature is the same in all ages ; the mind, if left uncultivated, will be overgrown with the vilest and most sordid passions, whereas, if the same be properly prepared with good instruction, and polished by example, it will bring forth the best and most refined actions : you could not have advanced any-thing more false, than that of the Scots being like the Russians in the time of lord Whitworth, nor could you have fixed upon a people whose wonderful change of temper since the beginning of the century, can so much weaken what you have built upon the comparison.

I would not have you, Sir, to maintain that either the author or publisher of this answer, has an abhorrence of those born in South Britain, for God has been pleased to bless me with two sons who drew their first breath in the neighbourhood of St. James's, and North Britons were never stigmatized with cruelty to their children, nor can they be branded with the brutal crime of taking a piece of money for letting out their daughters as kept mistresses : for my part I love an honest man, of what nation soever he is, and cannot forbear regretting that you should be so much abused ; you may be a tolerable Hudibrastic rhymers, but indeed I never knew a person so ill prepared for representing things that are past. As to your assertion that many who are infinitely better than lord Bute are turned out, it seems to me ill-founded, whether in a political or
moral

moral sense: sure the Pelham family, by an intermarriage with that of Newcastle, is not more honourable than that of the family of Bute with that of Argyle! nineteen out of twenty of the English nobility rose by the law, but in Scotland nineteen out of twenty rose, like Marius, by the sword, and by their own valour; and lord Bute's family is of kings.

However, proceed in your raillery; all your arguments will only rebound on yourself; you may tickle the common people, in whom, according to Cicero, is neither counsel nor reason, nor discerning, nor judgment*: but all your efforts will be in vain to alienate the affections of men of genius. Lord Napier the wonderful inventor of the logarithms, corresponded with Mr. Briggs before the Union, and entertained him most hospitably at

house; the divine Sir Isaac Newton communicated his discoveries to David and to James Gregory, each of whom have favoured the world with very great productions, of which the admirable book of optics is confessed to be a work coeval with the sun. We can produce a M'Laurin and a Simpson also. The poetical works of Mr. Buchanan, and of Dr. Johnston, will endure to the latest posterity; and the history of Scotland, composed by the first†, is, except in some things towards the latter end, wrote with so much moderation and temper, as to be infinitely preferable either in point of diction, or of matter, to any other of that country, or of

* Cicero in Orat. pro Planc.

† His character of King Robert Bruce is equal to the most finished episode by the author of Telemachus.

its southern neighbour. The annals of every kingdom are full of the names of the Scots adventurers, and of the glorious exploits they performed. We can produce heroes of the name of Douglas and of Hamiltoun, of Stewart, and of Campbell; and in the late war almost every North Briton was a hero in the hour of action. I would give you many other instances, as of the earl of Stair, a name which resounded through Europe, a hero whose life has been pirated *verbatim* by the collector of the British Plutarch, from Mr. Henderson's account of that nobleman, published about thirteen years ago; and, to crown all, this flagrant piracy has been dedicated to his majesty King George.

I should not have dwelt so long on this, if it was not that many English and Irish gentlemen know what I say to be true, and that the known character of the earl of Stair, and others named in this performance, may convince you of the cruel falshood and calumny, that Scotsmen "are the most insolent of beings in power, and out of place the most scandalously cringing of reptiles."

Upon the whole, Sir, I cannot but lament the cold entertainment which the worthy gentlemen both of the army and navy meet with in their native country; for it is observable, that a spirit of bravery, of friendship and harmony, never diffused itself so extensively, as during the course of the late war. Few or none were tried for cowardice since the declaration of it: there was no less an emulation to exceed in offices of friendship and mutual good-will, than in efforts to promote the glory
of

of their king, and honour of their country. In every action it might be said, that each private soldier knew the whole art of war ! and glowed with a general's love of conquest. The meanest Briton despised the highest subject of any other potentate. Contempt and fury fired every breast : the nation's glory burnt in every warrior ; a thousand actions deserving triumphant laurels, and to be consigned to the Temples of Immortality, are forgotten : crouds of heroes have died undistinguished ; the name of J. W——— sounding in every coffee-house, has drowned the grateful commemoration of the most endearing actions. Instead of remembring the patriots who died for their country, peoples ears are dinned with an harangue before the court of Common Pleas, about the Scots rebels, men who have expiated their crimes partly by dying in the attempt, or upon the scaffold, but most of all by a sincere and serious repentance, which can scarce be said of the numerous swarms of English rebels, who ought to have known better things. The officers returned from the toils of war, instead of being encouraged to cultivate that generous and noble friendship, which is the summit of military virtue, and gratefully to call up the mutual obligations they owe each other for the tenderest good offices in foreign climes, are now diverted by periodical papers about C———l and W——s, distorted parallels between the impious Tiberius, and his most sacred majesty King George, or between Sejanus, a wretch in private life, a minion of the
for-

former, and lord Bute, the faithful trustee to the latter.

As the North Briton began with this comparison, so the author has continued to impose upon the public by malicious innuendos, and gross misrepresentations of facts, in order to stifle every passion of generosity and gratitude, which, by being extended, might bid fair for obtaining to Great Britain more than an universal monarchy; the British bravery having procured the love of friends, caused a terror to enemies, and raised the admiration of neutral powers: for, during the course of the war, the Turks themselves have been known, more than once to have ventured their lives to give intelligence to the British commanders, concerning the strength and situation of the enemy.

Your Paper, No. LIII, about favourites, being nothing more than a continuation of your first about Sejanus and Tiberius, is altogether false; every argument is distorted, and every example is misapplied: nor is your No. LIV any better, being full of raillery against lord Loudon, a nobleman of an established character and reputation, and a father to the soldiers.

All your productions discover a spirit of malignity and rebellion, bearing a resemblance to the Pretender's manifestoes, which, for their groundless and opprobrious invectives against the constitution of the united kingdom, were ordered to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

